A CRITICAL STUDY OF FOOD SECURITY POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TIME BASED ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS RELATING POVERTY AND HUNGER IN INDIA

A

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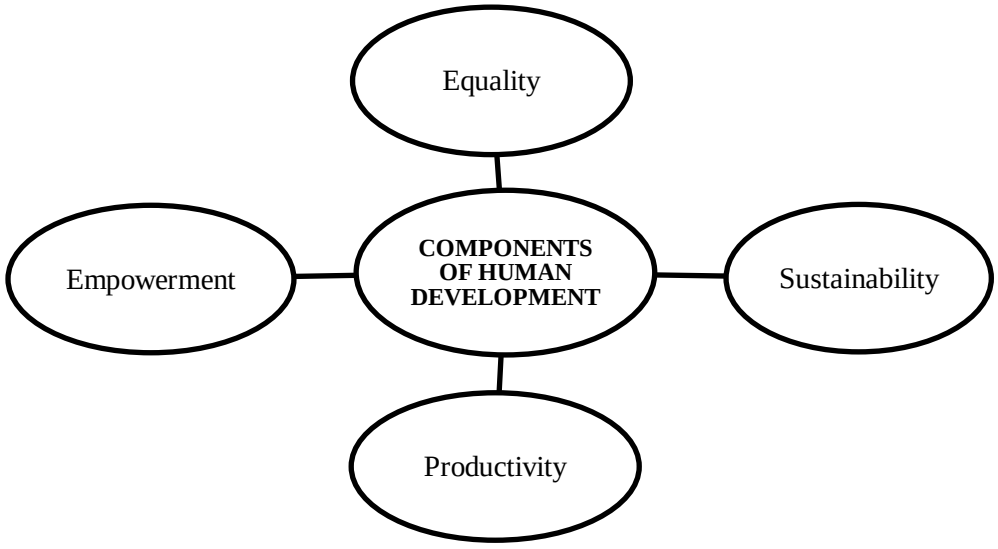
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Economic development has many connotations. It is uni-dimensional as well as multi-dimensional. Economic Growth is a uni-dimensional phenomenon in which quantitative aspect of economic progress is studied whereas Sustainable Development is a multi-dimensional approach that focuses on the human development and quality of life. Human development is much more than the rise or fall of national income. The concept of human development is the development of the people for the people by the people, where development of the people means investing in human capabilities, whether in education, health or skills, so that they can work productively and creatively. Development for the people means ensuring that the economic growth they generate is distributed widely and fairly. Development by the people (means) giving everyone a chance to participate. From the above definition we can say that this concept gives importance to human capabilities and choices. According to this concept human beings are acts as a nucleus in the process of economic development. Thus, human development covers all aspects of development and it is considered as a holistic development.



Hence, Sustainability is considered as one of the major component of Human Development because it deals with the lacuna of present era. In this way we can say that the primary focus of sustainability is to protect natural environment, human and ecological health and not compromise with the way of life. The three important pillars of sustainability are Economic Development, Social Development and Environmental Development. There are various ways

for defining the concept of Sustainable development, but the most frequently cited definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report – "Sustainable Development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development is essential for the maintenance of the environment. In present scenario, the entire world particularly the developing countries faces a near-crisis situation. Therefore, sustainable development seems to be an important paradigm in 21st century. The main elements of Sustainable Development are People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

According to Millennium Development Goals (Final Country Report of India), India had failed to achieve various targets of MDGs due to various reasons. In order to achieve the sustainable development in the entire world, United Nations (UN) established new development goals for the betterment of the society and these goals are popularized as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a part of new Global Agenda, the primary aim of SDGs is to end poverty in all its forms, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. To live a life free from poverty and hunger is a fundamental human right (United Nation, 2009).Tackling poverty, inequality and rapid urbanisation in India remains critical to the attainment worldwide of the SDGs. For the purpose of accomplishment of sustainable development goals in India, it became mandatory to reduce the level of poverty. Since last two decades, the prime cause of hunger and under nourishment is poverty. Hence, the major objective of planned development in India is poverty eradication.

1.1MILESTONE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

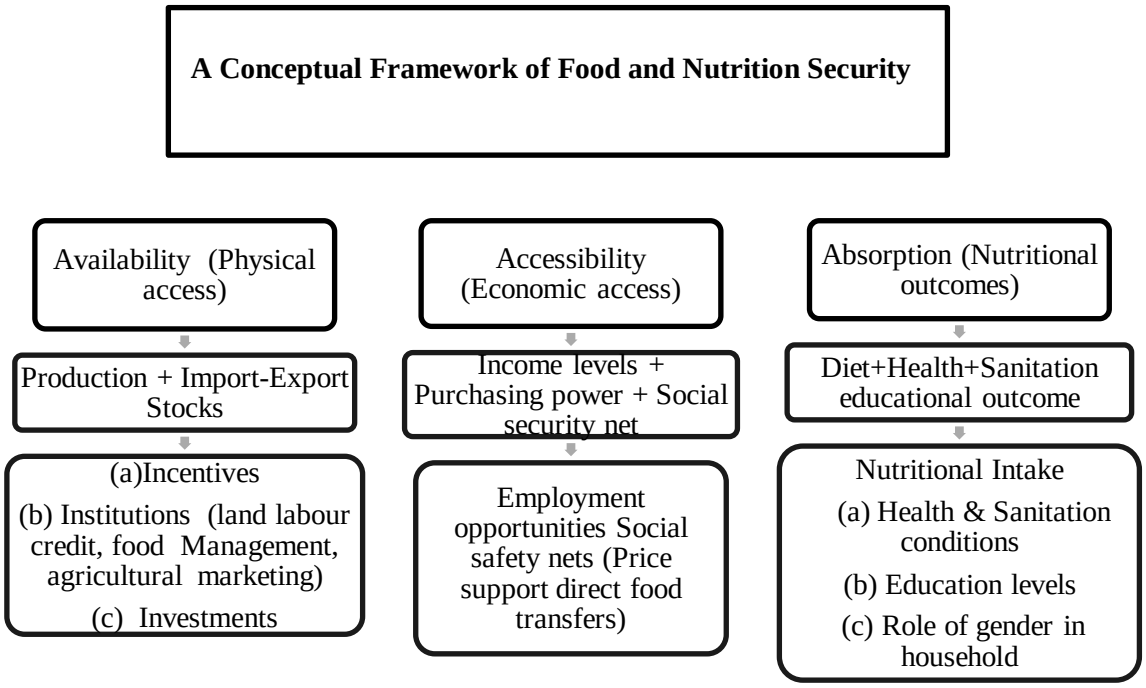
- **1972**: The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) and in this conference, environmental concerns first became a major issue at the international level. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was also established.

- **1983**: United Nations created World Commission on Environment and Development (later known as Brundtland Commission) and this commission defined the concept of sustainable development in 1987.
- **1992**: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) was held in Rio de Janerio and in this summit, Agenda 21 was developed and it is the first agenda for Environment and Development.
- **2000**: Millennium Declaration set the global development agenda for the 21st century and it discusses about the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- **2012**: The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janerio and in this conference, SDGs were developed. At Rio+20 conference, a resolution known as "The Future We Want" was reached by member states.
- **2015**: UN Sustainable Development Summit Adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.2 MEANING OF FOOD SECURITY

For the survival of human being, the most important constituents are Air, Water and Food. Without these three, it becomes impossible to live a happy & prosperous life. Hence, food is a basic human requirement which everyone needs to survive. According to an ancient Hindu script "all actions stem from food - food depends on food". Therefore, food is an indispensable constituent for everyone's life. So, it becomes a primary responsibility of each and every one is to take necessary steps towards the security of food. The health of any nation is directly related to food security; in this way we can say that food security is a backbone of national security and wellbeing. The conception of food security was firstly coined by World Food Summit in 1996.The concept of food security is defined as, "food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle" (World Food Summit, 1996). In the broader sense, definition of food security includes various non-food constituents such as clean water (safe drinking water), sanitation, education and health care has been recently included which ultimately lead to a healthy and productive life (FAO, 2009). The most

important component of Food Security is quality and quantity of diet. The definition of food security provided by World Food Summit brings into attention the linkage between food, nutrition and health. It entails ensuring adequate food supply to those people who are deprived of basic nutrition. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) identified the four pillars of food security viz; availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. If all countries have food security then only economic growth is sustainable.

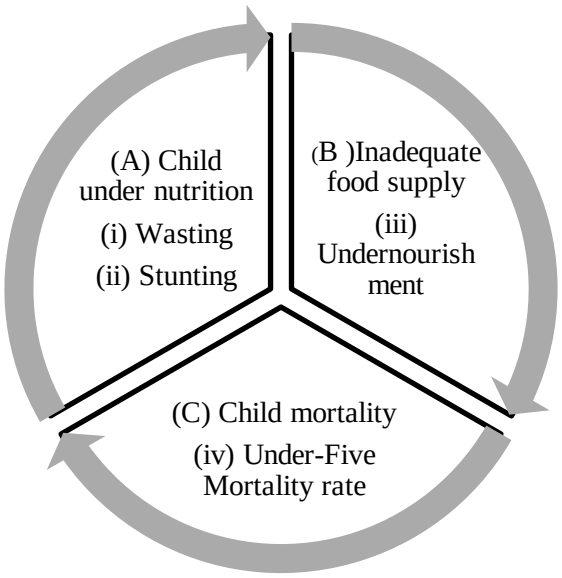

A Conceptual Framework of Food and Nutrition Security
Availability (Physical access)
Production + Import-Export Stocks
(a)Incentives
(b) Institutions (land labour credit, food Management, agricultural marketing)
(c) Investments
Accessibility (Economic access)
Income levels + Purchasing power + Social security net
Employment opportunities Social safety nets (Price support direct food transfers)
Absorption (Nutritional outcomes)
Diet+Health+Sanitation educational outcome
Nutritional Intake
(a) Health & Sanitation conditions
(b) Education levels
(c) Role of gender in household

(Source: ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series No.16)

1.3 FOOD SECURITY IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

India is a second largest producer of agricultural products and the net exporter of milk, fruits, vegetables and cereals. Despite the favourable economic growth in recent years, still the country facing the widespread problem of poverty and chronic hunger. However, ensuring a food security in India is a most challenging phenomenon. Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India are not meeting their full human potential because of chronic under nutrition or stunting (UN India). India ranks 76th out of 113 major countries in terms of food security index (Global Food Security Index). India ranks **103rd** out of 119 qualifying countries with a score of **31.1** and

suffers from a serious level of hunger (Global Hunger Index, 2018). Global Hunger Index has three dimensions viz; inadequate food supply, child mortality and child under nutrition. India's poor population accounts to more than 300 million people, with almost 30% of India's rural population living in poverty. According to official government of India estimates, poverty declined from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. Rural poverty declined by 8 percentage points from 41.8% to 33.8% and urban poverty by 4.8 percentage points from 25.7% to 20.9% over the same period (World Bank 2012).India is home to 25% of the world's hungry population. An estimated 43 per cent of children under the age of five years are malnourished (Food Security Portal). In India, the proportion of employed population below $1.90 purchasing power parity a day in 2011 is 21.2% (ADB). In 2016, 26 countries experienced high or moderately high levels of general food prices, which may have negatively affected food security (SDG Report, 2018).

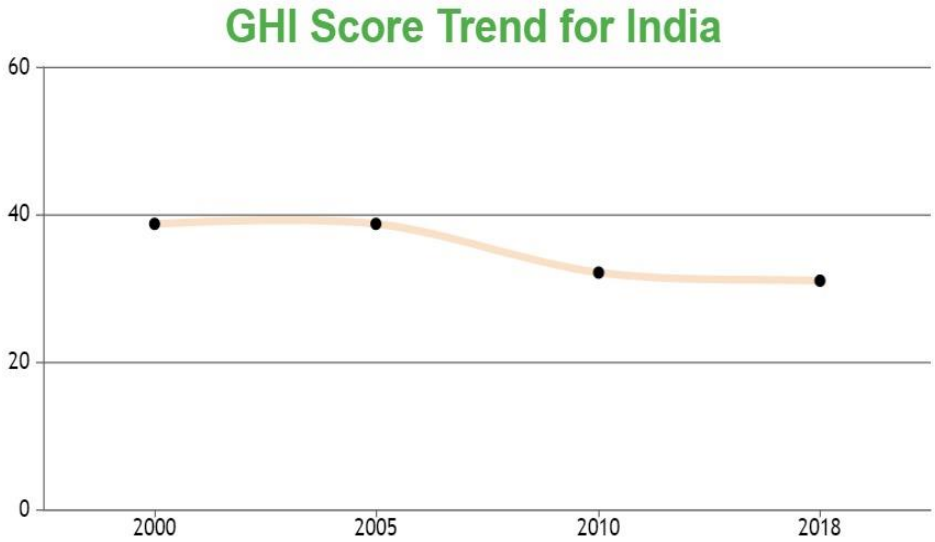


{Dimensions------A, B, C & Indicators----- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)}

Key facts about Hunger and Poverty (IFBN)

- 195.9 million People go hungry everyday
- 14.9% population is under nourished

- 21.0% of children under 5 are underweight & 38.4% of children under 5 years of age are stunted
- 1 in 4 children are malnourished
- 21.92% of the population lives below the national poverty line (SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018)



(SOURCE: https://www.globalhungerindex.org/india.html)

1.4 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015, UN members came together in New York for the UN Summit on Sustainable Development and accepted the new global goals for sustainable development. Hence, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by 193 member countries on September 25, 2015 as a follow up of the Millennium Development Goals. The world leaders assured their assurance to the new "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". SDGs are based on three dimensions of sustainable development viz; Economic, Social and Environmental. Over 2 years, SDGs were drafted by an inter-governmental Open Working Group (OWG) which comprised representatives of 70 countries. As a part of new Global Agenda, focuses of SDGs are on to end poverty in all its forms, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. SDGs (also known as

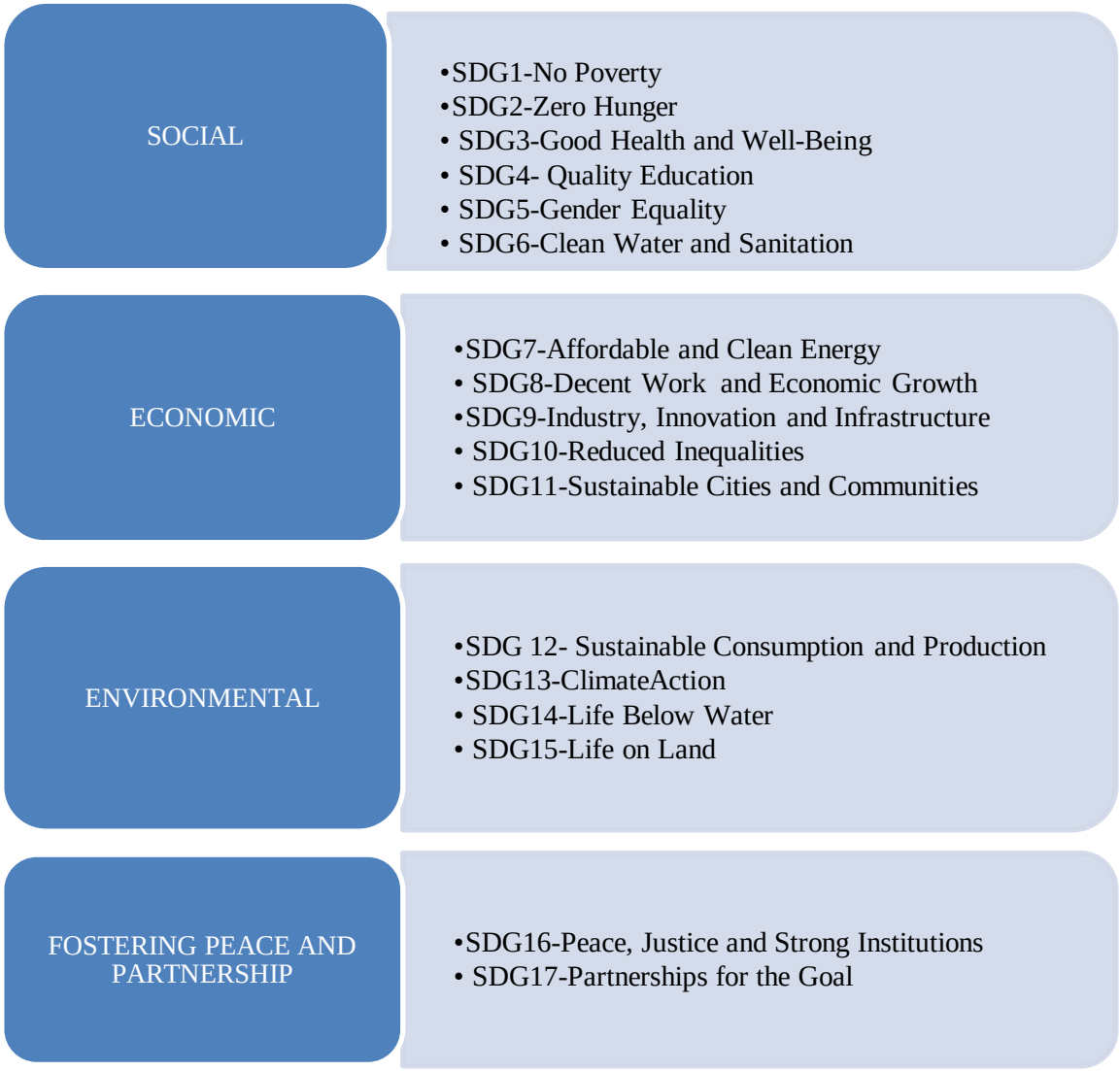
Global Goals) include 17 goals and 169 targets which are to be achieved by 2030. These goals are universal in nature and applicable to both (developing and developed) countries. These goals are interconnected with each other. SDG focuses on "NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND" by 2030. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

People:
to ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children.
Dignity:
to end poverty and fight inequality.
Prosperity:
to grow a strong, inclusive, & transformative economy.
Justice:
to promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions.
Partnership:
to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development.
Planet:
to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1.5 AN OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN INDIA

Sustainable Development Goals are the new universal goals which were adopted by 193 countries including India and succeeding the MDGs. It includes 17 goals and 169 targets and the deadline for several SDG targets are to be achieved before 2030 & some of them by 2020. India is a signatory member of declaration for sustainable development along with other countries. At the United Nations Summit for Adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda, PM Modi reaffirmed India's commitment by saying that "Today much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the SDGs" (Science India). In India, various initiatives are taken by Government in order to achieve the target related to SDGs. India is ranked 116 out of 157 nations on the SDG Index with a score of 58 (Economic Times,2017). In India, NITI (National

Institution for Transforming India) Aayog acts as a nodal agency in implementation of SDGs. The NITI Aayog is a policy think tank of the Government of India. It was established in 2015 by NDA Government. Earlier, the function of NITI Aayog was performed by Planning Commission. NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructifying the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. NITI Aayog divides 17 SDGs in to four categories which are mentioned below:



(SOURCE: NITI Aayog)

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to knowing the present status of research work, the researcher has reviewed the following studies:-

S.NO.	YEAR	TOPIC	AUTHOR'S NAME	PUBLICATION DETAILS	OBJECTIVE	FINDINGS
1.	2018	Is sustainable Development really possible in current scenario in India?	Raj Kishor Pradhan	South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies	To study the possibility of achieving sustainable Development in current scenario in India	From this we concluded that in India, the major obstacle for sustainable development is to create a balance between environment and economic development. Hence, in order to achieve a sustainable development in India, the world's government have adopting an ambitious agenda (Sustainable Development Goals) to transform our world by 2030. Its aim is to ensure that no one is left behind and its focuses on all three dimensions of development viz; economic, social and environment.
2.	2018	Role of health Services in Nutrition	Prema Ramachandran	Yojana Journal	To examine the importance of health services in nutrition	In this article, major public health problems are under-nutrition, over-nutrition, ill-health and non-communicable diseases. Problem of under-nutrition and ill health was basically seen in the age of pre-school children. Rate of over-nutrition has been increased in men and women. In order to overcome these health problems several initiatives were taken up by the health department and provide counselling regarding appropriate food intake and physical activity. They also provide appropriate health and nutrition therapy and monitor it on a regular basis. India's health system was built up with focus on early detection and effective treatment of under-nutrition, infections and maternal child health problems.
3.	2018	Empowering farmers community through digital media for achieving	Sunil Goria , Sanjay K. Bihani , K.L. Mahawar	Article http://library.ifla.org/2180/1/166-goria-en.pdf	To discussed about development of agriculture through digital media for achieving SDGs in India	The authors suggested that in agriculture extension services, farmers have to use various digital media including social media, web-based services, mobile based services etc. The digital media plays an energetic role in improving the economic and social situations and it also helps in poverty alleviation of Indian farmer community by providing

		Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India				agriculture extension information services. In the area of ICT, various initiatives (one of them is Digital India) has been taken by Government of India for upliftment of farmers. It also noted that the digital agriculture extension services are more productive for urban farmers than rural farmers.
4.	2018	Food security in China at 2050: A global CGE exercise	Kakali Mukhopadhyay, Paul J. Thomassin and Jingyuan Zhang	Journal of Economic Structure	To investigates status of China's food security in 2030	From this we concluded that the meat tariff reduction has a greater positive impact on China's food security than the other scenarios. The results from this study suggest that China is expected to achieve a grain self-sufficiency level of a little above 90% by the year 2030, but less than 90% by the year 2050. In order to estimate the impact of agriculture and trade policy intervention on food security in China, a global CGE framework has been used. Results indicate that for food production, arable land should be strictly protected from industrialization and urbanization.
5.	2017	MDG's to SDG's: A necessary shift	Shefali Chopra, Meeta Virmani	International Journal of Applied Research	This paper is an attempt to understand the shift from MDG's to SDG's and its challenges in India	From this we concluded that SDGs delivers various pathways for attaining sustainability in India and SDGs are built on the success of MDGs. The focus of SDGs is to create a sustainable world where environmental sustainability, social inclusion and economic development are equally valued. The lack of data for many of the SDGs targets is seen as a major obstacle towards effective monitoring. Another challenge is diversity in India and this likely to affect the ability of the central government to achieve the SDGs successfully.
6.	2017	Food Security in India: Sustainability, challenges and opportunities	Jagdeep Saxena	Kurukshetra Journal	To discuss about challenges of food security in India	The results show that food security in India is challenged by various social, economic and environmental factors. It includes climate change, increase in the size of population, growing urbanization and due to rise in income; there is an increasing demand of food. In order to ensure physical and economic access to all sections of society (especially the poor ones), economic disparities pose a big challenge.

7.	2017	Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals: A Review of India's Progress and Challenges	Hitesh Bhatia , Itee Pattani	Indian Journal of Economics and Development	This paper focuses on the progress made by India under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	From this paper we concluded that remarkable progress is seen in India. Various targets of MDGs were quite successfully achieved but fail to achieve all goals of MDGs before its deadline. The reason for non-attainment of goal is India's size and its greater diversity somehow acts as a stoppage which slows down the pace of its progress. Major challenges for SDGs are absence of defining indicator, non-availability of authorized data on various indicators and another challenge for the Central government and NITI Aayog in particular to coordinate with the respective departments at the state and local level for the purpose of monitoring and measuring the progress of SDG is an equally difficult task for the governments at all the levels.
8.	2016	Performance of India's states on the Millennium Development Goals: Identification of key drivers of Inter-state variations	Shiladitya Chatterjee , Nagesh Kumar, Swayamsiddha Panda & Matthew Hammill	The Indian Economic Journal	This article emphases on a comparative assessment of the performance of individual states of India by developing an MDG composite performance index	India has made a significant progress while achieving MDG but unable to achieve those goals which are essential component of human development (health, education & sanitation). In MDG composite performance index, all the states have made enlargements since 1990 but 10 states are lagging behind. As per the MDG composite performance index, Goa tops in performance.
9.	2016	Millennium Development Goals: Why India is lagging Behind?	Dr. Sudha S. R.	International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)	To find out a reason why India is lagging behind in achieving MDGs?	Due to lack of infrastructure facilities and awareness among Indians, some of the MDGs goals are not achieved before its deadline. India is lagging because of overpopulation problem, lesser economic strength and lack of proper utilization of financial resources.
10.	2016	Health sector in India: Perspectives and way forward	T. Sundaraman	Yojana Journal	To analyse the health status in India	From this we concluded that in India, most important social determinant of health are sanitation and child nutrition & it has been observed that India is lagged in achieving these two. Migration from public to private sector due to unsatisfactory performance of public sector. In order to achieve the goals

						there is need to invest in public sector.
11.	2016	Reducing Malnutrition: Women's health holds the key	Meera Mishra	Yojana Journal	To focuses on the reduction of malnutrition for women welfare	From this we concluded that reduction of malnutrition is not only helpful for women's but for their child also and helps in improving maternal nutrition. Development of a women based on the quality of nutrition provided to her during her pregnancy period. Malnutrition has adverse effect on the development of child also.
12.	2016	Health in the era of Sustainable Development	K Srinath Reddy	Yojana Journal	To assesses the importance of health in achieving SDGs	In sustainable development, health plays a pivotal role and is closely interconnected to other developmental sectors. Status of health is depending on economic development of a nation. Among all the SDGs, health is the best comprehensive indicator of success. Adverse health status or illness leads to loss of jobs or earnings which ultimately effects on children education, nutrition and it became a major reason of poverty.
13.	2015	Toward SDG2: Food Security and Urbanization in the Global South	David Celis Parra, Krista Dinsmore, Nicole Fassina and Charlene Keizer	CIGI Graduate Fellows Policy Brief Series Vol No.8	To focuses on policy suggestions for national governments in the Global South on how to improve sustainable & healthy food access in urban areas	A finding reveals that accessing food is a constant struggle for the urban poor of the Global South. In order to meet SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition by 2030, national governments of the Global South and the international community must take a best-practice approach toward addressing these concerns. The case studies in Mexico, China, Kenya and India have highlighted important food security challenges facing urban dwellers and how to overcome them by targeting existing food systems such as supermarkets, the informal economy and PDSs. This brief provides general recommendations for national governments in the Global South to promote sustainable urban food security.
14.	2015	Food security policies in India and China: Implications for national and global food	Wusheng Yu, Christian Elleby & Henrik Zobbe	Food Security Journal	To study food security policies in China and India	From this paper we concluded that despite remarkable economic growth and rapidly expanding per capita income, poor households in India and China are still facing food insecurity. In India, food insecurity at the household level is more severe than China. In order to achieve agricultural and food policy objectives, GOI depends on input subsidies,

		security				market support policies, trade policies and food distribution subsidies. In India, the most important food security scheme is Public Distribution System. Additionally, China has using direct transfers to distribute its input subsidies. China does not use price based instruments for poor and vulnerable consumers to provide subsidies on food grain purchases. Instead, direct income transfers and other social safety net instruments have been increasingly used.
15.	2015	Food security in India and States: Key challenges and policy option	Aviral Pandey	Journal of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development	To explain the condition of food security in India	In India, the level of food security is very low and level of hunger is very high. Our analysis points out that without improving the level of overall agriculture production in India, food security cannot be achieved. Improving agricultural production is essential for ensuring long term food security and promoting poverty reduction. The main lacuna for food insecurity is related to low demand. If demand of people can be improved then only food security can be achieved in India.
16.	2014	Sustainable development and Indian higher education: A constructive alliance	Nikhila Bhagwat , Ms. Pradnya Abhyankar	Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary studies	This paper discusses the role of higher education system in attainment of SDGs	From this we concluded that education helps in developing an individual personality and it act as a backbone for the society. Higher Education helps in creating a sense of responsibility among young adults to address sustainability. In India, Higher Education has taken great advances to support, spread and practice Sustainable Development to encourage wholesome development of the country. An educated person takes a rationale decision regarding the attainment of SDGs.
17.	2014	Food Security in India: Performance and Concerns	Prof. Kalpana Singh	IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)	To examine the performance of food security in India in respect of three components (availability, accessibility, and absorption or nutrition)	The most significant issue in India is to ensure food security. The result depicts that India scored highest in food availability (51.3) but lowest (38.4) in terms of food access. After the period of Independence, remarkable progress was done in terms of food availability. India attained self-sufficiency in food grains at the national level. So far as the accessibility aspect of food security is concerned, long term trend in consumption pattern at household level shows that per capita direct consumption of food grains has been declining. Further

						India's performance in food security on nutritional outcomes has not been very satisfactory.
18.	2014	Food Security and Public Distribution System (PDS) in India	Anjani Kumar , S Ayyappan	Springer	To assess the temporal changes in the status of food security in India	Findings of this paper reveal that there has been a remarkable improvement in the status of food security in India. Various initiatives have been taken in order to overcome the incidence of food insecurity. It has been observed that most important instrument for ensuring food security in India is Public Distribution System.
19.	2014	Challenges to Food Security in India	Dr. Sultan Singh Jaswal	IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)	To focused on the foods security issues prevalent in the Indian scenario	From this we concluded that India is a developing country and its income, infrastructure & per capita income has also developed over a period of time. In world, India is one of the largest producers of food. Regardless of ensuring ample availability of food, the most forbidding challenge for India is existence of food insecurity at the micro-level in the country. Another major challenging task for India is food management and its distribution. India's biggest challenge still remains ensuring food and nutritional security to its masses. Overall, it concluded that food security in India can be achieved by paying higher attention to various issues such as climate change, integrated water management, agricultural pricing, inadequate storage capacity, unsuccessful delivery of public services, mismanagement of food products and crop insurance.
20.	2013	Progress of Millennium Development Goal 1(Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger) among SAARC member States: A Comparative analysis	Mushtaq Ahmad Mir, Nisar Ahmad Shiekh, Kulsuma Akther	International Journal on Arts, Management and Humanities	This paper highlights the status of Millennium Development Goal 1(Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger) in SAARC member States	From this we conclude that SAARC member countries are likely to miss the MDG target by 2015. But these countries are performed well in eradicating poverty but they are lagging behind in halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. In order to end poverty in South Asia region and make faster progress towards MDGs, the SAARC member countries framed their own goals which are known as SAARC Development Goals. These goals have to be achieved from 2007-2015.

21.	2013 .	Overview of food security in Uttar Pradesh, India	Mishra Atul Anand, Broadway A. A ,Jain Jyoti	Basic Research Journal of Food Science and Technology	To discuss about various challenges to food security in Uttar Pradesh	The findings reveals that the state of Uttar Pradesh have substantial shortage of pulses predominantly due to unpredictable rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of improved varieties and poor management of plant diseases. Uttar Pradesh will be face dilemmas of food crisis in the year to come. Consequently, it is essential to develop food security strategies to avoid hunger and malnutrition in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
22.	2012	Status of Food Insecurity at Household Level in Rural India: A Case Study of Uttar Pradesh	Mushir Ali, Hifzur Rehman, S. Murshid Husain	International Journal of Physical and Social Science (IJPSS)	To analyse the factors responsible for food insecurity at household level	At household level, there are various factors which are responsible for food insecurity viz; health care, access of clean water sanitation, nutrition, education, health care and employment. And most significant factor which creates a vicious cycle of food insecurity and chronic hunger is Poverty. Insecurity of food also affected by caste system, social restrictions and the households belonging to schedule castes and backward castes are more food insecure than that of upper castes. Many of the land holders belong to lower caste and are either landless or marginal category of farmers and have low income with poor purchasing power which ultimately leads to improper accessibility, stability and absorption of food.
23.	2012	Food Security in India: Trends, Patterns and Determinants	Anjani Kumar, M.C.S. Bantilan, Praduman Kumar, Sant Kumar and Shiv Jee	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	To examined the progress in food supply in terms of availability at the national level	From this paper it has been observed that all three pillars of food security are inter-related with each other. One of the interesting finding is that Availability is an indispensable condition for food security. Due to the adoption of agricultural policies and supporting price policies, the availability of food grains is at a high scale. This will result in achievement of self-reliance in food grains and another remarkable progress is that India became a net exporter of food grains.
24.	2011	Food Security in India: The Challenge of Food Production and Distribution	R. T. Gahukar	Journal of Agricultural & Food Information	To focuses on the Challenge of Food Production and Distribution	From this we concluded that food security in India is adversely affected by various socio-political factors which include the pressure of human population and land for cultivation, climate change, & government policies of public distribution and marketing of food grains. There is a lack of a participatory

						approach which ultimately leads to slow down the availability of foods. Furthermore, the main lacuna is crop productivity seems to be very much unsustainable.
25.	2011	Dimension of food security in a selected state-Uttar Pradesh	Rukhsana	Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development	To analyse the status of food security indices in Western Uttar Pradesh region of India	The result depicts that food security is positively correlated with food availability, stability and accessibility. It has to be noted that highest food security attain in southern portion of western Uttar Pradesh region; and the northern portion marks as low food security region due to lack of fair price shops, low level of purchasing power, lack of storage capacity and deficiency of food grains production.
26.	2010	Food Security in India: Concept, Realities & innovations	Parag Arun Narkhede, Prof BJ Lathi	Research Gate	To understand the impact of food security with respect to a Global concern	From this we concluded that problem of food security seems to be an important parameter for economic stability, humanity and for nourishing the future of living things. At a Global level, food security affected by a various factors including agricultural development, international trade flows, poverty and income distribution, foreign aid, as well as macroeconomic policies and government programmes on nutrition and food fortification.
27.	2010	Public policies for food security in countries with different development levels	Leidy Diana de Souza de Oliveira, Eluiza Alberto de Morais Watanabe, Dario de Oliveira Lima-Filho and Renato Luiz Sproesser	International Public Management Review	To analyse public policy for food security adopted in different development levels countries	In order to establish the levels of development, country income used. Countries were divided on the basis of their level of income. The high-income countries included United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; and sustainable public policies for these countries include investment in food production technology and waste reduction, social inclusion and investment in education. The upper middle-income countries included Brazil, South Africa and Malaysia; and progressive policies for these countries focused on incentives for family agriculture. While lower-middle income countries, China, India and Ecuador and low income countries, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Vietnam focused on modest investments in increasing agricultural productivity and incentives for agriculture. The results show that there was an income inequality between countries and within each nation are

						determinants of food (in) security. Food security policies in Ethiopia (low income country) are based on three pillars, viz; increasing agricultural food production, food quality and strengthening the capacity to manage food crises.
28.	2006	Millennium Development Goals: A Preview of the Progress Status in India	Ms Gayatri Vivek , Dr. Vandita Dar,	SIES College of Management Studies Working Paper Series	The objective of this paper is to provide information regarding the progress of MDGs in Indian perspective	From this we concluded that India is lagging behind in achieving the goals of MDGs. It focuses that current level of India's advancement towards the MDGs is inadequate for it to achieve the desired targets by 2015.

2.1 RESEARCH GAP

By studying the above mentioned studies, the researcher finds following gaps-

- Most of the studies are focusing on the status and challenges of food security in India and their states.
- Most of the studies are focusing on the status of Millennium Development Goals at World level and find out the reasons for their lagging.
- Most of the studies are focusing on the need of the development of Sustainable Development Goals.
- There is no such study which focuses on the issues of Sustainable Development Goals in India with reference to food security policies.
- There is no such study which is related to Sustainable Development Goals of Poverty and Hunger with reference to food security policies and programmes in India.

3.0 NEED OF THE STUDY

It has been observed that India is a net exporter of various commodities. Even though, ranking of India in Global Hunger Index and Human Development Index is not good. The major concern in India is Food Security, Poverty and Hunger. According to UN-India, there are approximately 195 million undernourished people in India, which is a quarter of the world's hunger burden. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog plays a pivotal role in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in India. The level of income in India is increasing day by day but not translated in to fruitful sustainable development. The researcher observed that various studies focused upon the food security inside and outside India but there is no study which has made an attempt to Food Security policies and programmes for time based achievement of Sustainable Development Goals relating poverty and hunger in India. These gaps have facilitated the need to carry out the study entitled with the following objectives.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

a) To study regulatory and governance framework to attain Sustainable Development Goals in India with specific reference to poverty alleviation programmes.

b) To identify challenges and issues of Sustainable Development Goals in India with reference to food security programmes.

c) To rank states of India with reference to attainment of Sustainable Development Goals of Poverty and Hunger.

d) To suggest action plan to achieve Sustainable Development Goals effectively with regard to Poverty and Hunger.

4.1 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H_o: There is no significant impact of Gross Domestic Product on Poverty.

$H_{o:}$ There is no significant difference among states of India with regard to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals of poverty and Hunger.

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the objectives of the study, the following research methodology is proposed:

a) Research Design

Descriptive in nature.

b) Data Collection

The relevant data will be collected from Secondary sources.

Secondary Sources: It comprises of Reports available on respective Web sites, newspapers, Journals and Magazine.

c) Study Area

For the purpose of study, states of India will be taken in to consideration.

d) Duration of the Study

For the purpose of analysis of data, a period of post Liberalisation will be taken into consideration.

e) Statistical Tools

For the data analysis various statistical tools like Ordinary Least Square Method, ANNOVA and Test of Significance i.e. t-test will be used.

f) Presentation tools

Graph chart, Pie Chart and table will be used.

PROPOSED CHAPTER PLAN

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of literature and Research Gaps

Chapter 3: Research Design

Chapter 4: Analysis – I: Food Security Programmes of India – Monitoring & Governance

Chapter 6: Analysis – II: Comparative Study of Food Security Status of East, West, North and South Zones of India

Chapter 7: Findings

Chapter 8: Suggestion and Conclusion

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

a) **Economic Development-**"Economic Development is a process whereby the people of a country utilize the available resources in such a3 way that the per capita income of the country increases." (**Prof. Williamson)**

b) **Economic Growth-**"An increase in the total output of nation over time. Economic growth is usually measured as the annual rate of increase in a nation's real Gross Domestic Product."**(From Book)**

c) **Sustainable Development -"**Sustainable Development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." **(Brundtland Report, 1987)**

d) **Hunger-**"Hunger defines a short-term physical discomfort as a result of chronic food shortage, or in severe cases, a life-threatening lack of food." **(National Research Council, 2006)**

e) **Poverty-**"The World Bank defines poverty as "the inability to attain a minimal standard of living."

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